

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

JUL 0 8 2009

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Loomis-Parry Residence

Other name/site number 015-427

2. Location

Street & number 1003 State Street ☐ not for publication

City or town Augusta ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Butler Code 015 Zip code 67010

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner
Patrick Zollner, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Kansas State Historical Society

5-22-09
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register. _____
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register _____
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- ☐ removed from the National Register _____
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Loomis-Parry Residence
Name of Property

Butler County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American

Movements: Craftsman / Tudor / Bungalow

with Prairie influences

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete; Stucco

Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt

Other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Loomis-Parry Residence

Name of Property

Butler County, Kansas

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1917

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Augusta Historical Museum

Loomis-Parry Residence

Name of Property

Butler County, Kansas

County and State

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1														
1	4	6	7	8	2	5	0	4	1	7	2	2	9	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						
2														

3														
Zone				Easting				Northing						
4														

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Nina Parry

Organization Home Owner Date December 2008

Street & number 1003 State Street Telephone 316-775-6905

City or town Augusta State Kansas Zip code 67010

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Nina and Sherman B. Parry

Street & number 1003 State Street Telephone 316-775-6905

City or town Augusta State Kansas Zip code 67010

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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Loomis – Parry Residence
Augusta, Butler County, KS

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION¹

The Loomis – Parry Residence (1917) is located at 1003 State Street in Augusta, Butler County, Kansas. State Street is a broad north-south thoroughfare that extends south into the downtown. The house is located in a neighborhood of large late nineteenth and early twentieth century single-family residences of various styles including Queen Anne, Craftsman, Foursquares, and Prairie. A modern public school building sits immediately to the south of the house. A driveway off of State Street provides access to the property at the southeast corner of the lot. The Loomis-Parry House and the single-car rear garage were built in 1917 and reflect a mix of popular early twentieth century architectural styles including Craftsman, Tudor, and Classical Revival.

Elaboration

The Loomis-Parry Residence is two stories, features an irregular plan form, rests upon a concrete foundation, and is clad with a buff-colored brick veneer over a hollow clay tile support structure. The house retains the nearly all the original wood, double-hung windows, which include one-over-one, seven-over-one, five-over-one, and four-over-one sash designs. The first-floor windows are framed by cast stone sills and lintels. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney extends from the center of the roof. The house includes a porte-cochere with a side-gable roof that extends southward off the south elevation at the building's southeast corner. A freestanding one-car garage is located at the rear of the house and faces south.

Exterior

East (front) Elevation

This is the front elevation of the home. There are seven concrete steps that lead up to the porch. The steps are flanked by brick sidewalls that are capped with cast stone and feature two decorative concrete lions. This elevation shows the strong Craftsman, Tudor and Prairie influences. The second story is framed by a large front-facing gable. Within the gable are Tudor-influenced wood elements which mimic half-timber construction. Between these half-timber elements, the wall is stuccoed. A shingled overhang separates the two stories on all sides of the house. Beneath this overhang are narrow false structural beams that are commonly associated with the Craftsman style, but these false brackets feature a curved Classical Revival design. The long, horizontal lines of the front porch and porte-cochere echo a Craftsman/Prairie influence. Supporting the porch roof are three square, brick columns. The front door is located on the east face the house and contains both leaded and stained glass. The surname of the original builder is spelled out in stained and leaded glass in the front door. Surrounding the entrance are leaded and stained glass sidelights. The north half of the porch has been enclosed with a screen.

¹ Augusta architect William A. Morris contributed to this architectural description of the property.

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West (rear) Elevation

The rear elevation is defined by a second story overhang that is supported by two square brick columns. This overhang is formed by an extension of the gable roof and includes a stucco cladding, false-timbering within the gable, and false structural beams within the gable and under the eaves. This second-story extension served as a sleeping porch and includes eight four-over-one windows. Below the sleeping porch is an open-air porch that provides access to the basement. Like the remainder of the house, the first story is clad with buff-colored brick veneer. The concrete foundation extends approximately two feet above grade and is covered with stucco. The first-story windowsills and lintels are constructed of cast stone. There is a one-story, flat-roof addition at the southwest corner.

North (side) Elevation

A large intersecting gable dominates the north elevation. The gable is stuccoed and features false half-timbering. A set of three one-over-one windows are centrally located within the gable. A shed roof extends below these windows over a central projecting bay with a pair of one-over-one windows. There are a total of five one-over-one windows within the first story. The windowsills and lintels are constructed of cast stone. A shingled overhang separates the two stories, and below the roof overhang are Classical Revival-influenced false structural beams. The foundation extends approximately two feet above the ground and is covered with stucco. The side of the screened front porch is visible from this view.

South (side) Elevation

With the exception of the porte-cochere, the south elevation mimics the design of the north elevation. A large intersecting gable dominates this elevation. The gable is stuccoed and features false half-timbering. A set of three five-over-one windows are centrally located within the gable. A shed roof extends below these windows over a central projecting bay with a seven-over-one window flanked by two four-over-one windows. The windowsills and lintels are constructed of cast stone. A shingled overhang separates the two stories, and below the roof overhang are Classical Revival-influenced false structural beams. The foundation extends approximately two feet above the ground and is covered with stucco.

Interior

The front door is a combination of wood, stained and clear glass that is leaded creating a beautiful design in the center of the door. The design continues in the two sidelights that flank the door. The center of the door features the name "Loomis" in the stained glass.

The first room that one enters through the front door is the living room, which has three notable features. The first that you see is a tiled fireplace situated within northwest corner of the room. The fireplace was originally faced with the same yellow brick that is on the exterior of the house. (Augusta was hit by a tornado in July 1924. The damage to the house was not discovered until a year later. The facing on the fireplace cracked and several walls on the first and second floors had cracks appeared later. After further examination it was decided that the house was twisted slightly during the tornado and the basement wall was also cracked in two places. The facing of the chimney was then replaced with a tile facing.) The second distinctive feature is a large, circular, brass chandelier. The chandelier suspends seven lights from

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Loomis – Parry Residence
Augusta, Butler County, KS

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the ceiling. The last unique asset is the ceiling molding. The ceiling has plaster accent molding with Classical Revival influences that frames the room nicely. It was brightly colored in 1917, but it is currently painted white along with the flat ceiling surfaces.

To the north of the living room is the study or library. The only passage into and out of the study is through a set of double doors in the living room. The doors leading into the study each contain fifteen five-by-ten inch beveled glass windowpanes. The study has two built-in bookcases with wood trimmed leaded stain glass doors. Each bookcase stands five feet high. The bookcases were built to match the home's woodwork.

The dining room is just to the west of the living room and is the centerpiece of the home. The passage between the living room and the dining room has another set of double doors matching the double doors going into the study. Large false beams dominate the ceiling and form a central rectangle. Small four-sided stained glass light fixtures accent the four corners of the beams. In the center of the rectangle is a square light fixture set at a forty-five degree angle and features stained glass. The fixture is quite Craftsman in style. In the center of that fixture is a suspended, half-globe light with a fan directly below. A built-in cabinet has two glass doors on each side. The center has five levels of drawers below with a mirror in the center that may be raised and lowered for passing through for food to the kitchen. Just to the south of this cabinet is a built-in bench. The walls are somewhat of a wainscot, which is approximately six feet high with a very nice wood outline of the centerpieces. Above the wainscoting is a hand painted mural on the plaster wall. This mural was painted when the house was built, but nothing is known about the artist.

The kitchen is located off the dining room and features white tile four-and-a-half feet up the wall. This room was remodeled in 1968. Before remodeling, all of the shelves were approximately twelve inches wide. The kitchen is small in size. With the remodeling, the kitchen became even smaller because of the lower cabinets being wider. A back porch extends off the kitchen, which was enclosed in 1973 and converted into a family room.

The hallway leading from the dining room has two oak pillars at either side. Past the pillars is a built-in cabinet with glass doors above and wooden doors below. There is a drop down desk located in the center of the cabinet. The drop down desk resembles a door when looking at the cabinet. There are also pigeonholes inside the drop down desk.

Another set of double doors is located in the dining room and provides access to the master bedroom. The bedroom is fourteen-by-twenty feet. There is a long closet located on the east side of the room.

The bathroom contains white tile four-and-a-half feet up the wall. The floor is hexagonal white tile. The ceiling has been lowered and there are two cabinets that were built using original hardware. One of the cabinets contains a sink with doors below. The cabinet connects with a stud wall, which has the plumbing for the upstairs bathroom. The wall was built in 1967.

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There is another bedroom located between the bathroom and the stairway. The bedroom is approximately fourteen by fourteen feet with a small closet. At the end of the hall at the rear of the house is the stairway to the second level. There is a wide leaded stained glass window along the staircase wall. The staircase to the second floor seems awkwardly located and rather cramped. According to family oral history, the original plans for the house were changed as it was being built when the son of Henrietta Loomis came along and gave his opinion of the building. His remarks were "It is foolish to build a house that big without it having an upstairs!" They changed the plans and built a full upstairs. There was no room for a staircase that would be appropriate for this house. The stairway is small and turns so it is difficult to move furniture in or out. As it turned out, the second floor was really never used except for storage. The upstairs did not have any heat or cooling at the time. The upstairs was remodeled in 1968 to put in a bathroom. One large room was divided into a full bathroom, a dressing room with closets on both sides, and a hallway leading to the two bedrooms. One bedroom was located on the north and the other bedroom was located on the south side of the hallway. The east room is fifteen-by-thirty feet extending over the front porch. The room has been used for various functions over the years. The room includes two beds, glass cabinets, and a bookcase. On the west end is what was referred to as the sleeping porch or sunroom.

Garage (1917, contributing)

A one-car garage sits directly behind (west) the residence and faces south. It exhibits many of the same architectural features as the residence including half-timbering in the front, a cast stone lintel surrounding the garage door opening, rear gables and decorative brackets in the eaves and underside of the roof overhang, a concrete foundation, and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a six-light window with vertical muntins located centrally in the south (front) gable and a similarly located single-light window in the north (rear) gable. The garage door consists of two inward swinging, four-panel, wood doors each with a five-light window with vertical muntins. The building is highly decorative for a secondary structure and even appears top-heavy with the exaggerated overhanging eaves.

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Augusta, Butler County, KS

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Loomis-Parry Residence at 1003 State Street Augusta, Butler County, Kansas, was built in 1917 and is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an early 20th century single-family residence reflective of Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival influences.

Historic Context

The Loomis-Parry Residence, built in 1917, sits at the northwest corner of Broadway and State Street, which is a main north-south thoroughfare in Augusta (population 8,683). The Augusta area was first settled by Euro-Americans just prior to the Civil War and the city was established in 1868 when Shamleffer and James opened a trading post. The town site was located on a plateau just north of the confluence of the Walnut and the White Water rivers. It is about 15 miles southwest of El Dorado, the county seat.²

Augusta's post office opened in 1870 with C. N. James serving as the postmaster,³ and the city was incorporated in 1871. The city was named in honor of James' wife Augusta. Like other newly established communities of this period, an effort to entice settlers to the area was obvious in the local newspaper of the day. The *Augusta Crescent* noted,

Travelers all agree that Kansas has beautiful scenery that will compare favorably with any in our country or in foreign lands. But if there is any place within the boundaries of the state that presents scenery more picturesque than any other it is the magnificent valleys of the Walnut and Whitewater rivers, and especially at the confluence of these streams, the place selected for the townsite of Augusta.⁴

The area experienced growth with the arrival of two railroad lines in the early 1880s – the St. Louis & San Francisco line and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe line. The Missouri-Pacific line built through Augusta later. By 1910, Augusta boasted a population of 1,235.⁵

Augusta grew rapidly during the early twentieth century oil boom, which began in Kansas with the drilling for natural gas and finally leading to the discovery of crude oil. The first drilling in the Augusta area was conducted in 1903 by the Augusta Oil, Gas, Mining, and Prospecting Company, J.W. Skaer president (ca. 1902). The purpose of a well was to supply gas for heating and lighting the city of Augusta.

² William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883).

³ The C. N. James log cabin was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

⁴ *Augusta (KS) Crescent*, August 17, 1870.

⁵ Frank W. Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopaedia of State History, Vol. 1* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 119-120.

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Natural gas was discovered on July 21, 1903 at a depth of 1356 feet. To check for the presence of gas the crew, led by Dan Foltz, conducted this test.

The crew then used the usual 'scientific' test. They got a bucket and some mud. A 'mud dauber's nest' was built of the mud to seal the well and a wheat straw was inserted through it. Foltz held his finger on top of the straw for a couple of minutes, then lit it. It burned like a match.⁶

This early strike led to a further, greater interest in the drilling of natural gas in the Augusta and El Dorado areas of Butler County Kansas. The City of Augusta took over the first natural gas well and began to issue bonds and to develop leases for municipal purposes. In 1907, the Wichita Natural Gas Company entered the scene by drilling in the areas southeast and southwest of Augusta as well as near El Dorado in Butler County.

In 1914, the Wichita Natural Gas Company attempted to drill for gas on the Frank and Ed Varner farm near Augusta but this turned up dry. Scientists decided to drill deeper on the hopes of reaching oil. On May 1, 1914, oil was reached and began producing 150 barrels a day and a modest profit for the Varner brothers. Oil was, one of the Varner brothers said, a 'better crop than alfalfa.' The following year a fourth well was drilled on the Varner farm that would wake people up with 2500 barrels of crude produced in a day.⁷

Historian Craig Miner refers to the crude oil-producing area of Butler County as:

The central bonanza area was only about 25,000 acres, and a strip about 30 miles long and 15 miles wide, including El Dorado, Augusta and Towanda formed 'the storm of all the field'... In the year 1918 the El Dorado field produced 28,807,680 barrels of oil – over nine times the total output for all of Kansas in 1915 – and was the leading oil field in the United States.⁸

The growth of the gas fields also impacted the communities of Augusta and El Dorado and their railroads with the influx of materials for the construction of the wells. Thousands of cars of pipe, lumber, cement and structural steel were brought in. Accompanying the materials was a greater supply of workers that required staples to live off of. The sales of their groceries and clothing stores tripled monthly for months on end. On one day in February 1916, the Santa Fe (railroad) receipts at Augusta were equal to those of the whole month of February just a year earlier.⁹

The Loomis family, traditionally farmers, was fortunate enough to own land where oil was discovered. This discovery led to a shift away from agriculture toward the more profitable oil and gas industry. The

⁶ Craig Miner, *Discovery! Cycles of Change in the Kansas Oil & Gas Industry 1860-1987* (Wichita, KS: KIOGA, 1987), 120.

⁷ Ibid, 123.

⁸ Ibid, 118.

⁹ Ibid.

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full extent of their oil and gas business is not known, but S.B. and Henrietta's son M.S. Loomis profited from oil and gas revenue, which was referenced in Volney Mooney's 1916 *History of Butler County*. "Mr. Loomis recently leased eighty acres of his farm for oil and gas development, receiving a handsome bonus for the privilege given."¹⁰ Further evidence of the family's shift from agriculture to oil and gas is found in the September 21, 1916 edition of the *Augusta Bugle*, which noted M.S. Loomis' public sale of farm stock and equipment. This led to the family having additional income and wealth, which financed the construction of the house on State Street in Augusta. The home has never been mortgaged and has always been occupied by descendants of the original owner.

Property and Family History

According to his obituary published in the *Augusta Daily Gazette* in 1908, Sherman Burt Loomis and his wife Henrietta Clapp Loomis moved to Butler County in 1892. They lived on farms in the Walnut, Towanda, and Augusta townships before moving to Augusta. Loomis died in 1908¹¹, and some nine years later at age 63 and widowed, his wife Henrietta Loomis commissioned the construction of this house for herself and her daughter Grace in 1917.

The income generated from the oil boom also allowed Henrietta (and three other local families) to pay to have crypt rooms built during the construction of Augusta's Elmwood Mausoleum in 1920. The crypt rooms all include a stained-glass window to bring light into the room. Each crypt room has five long (side entry) crypts on each side with an area in the middle for a couple of chairs or large flower arrangements. Both Henrietta and her husband are interred at Elmwood Mausoleum.¹²

Grace Loomis married Ward G. Parry in 1917, and he moved into the home with Grace and Henrietta. They lived there together until he was called to military service during World War I. Ward was stationed at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and Grace moved to Kentucky to live with him during his service. They moved back to Augusta and into the home with Henrietta once he completed his military service. Their first child, Ward Loomis Parry, was born in 1920. Henrietta died on March 13, 1922¹³ and willed the residence to her Grace and Ward G. They had two more children, Virginia (1924) and Sherman (1926), and all lived in the home until World War II. Ward G. died in 1942 and Grace continued to live in the home until her death in 1967.¹⁴

Prior to Grace's death in 1967, the family decided that the youngest son Sherman and his wife Nina would purchase the home from the estate. Sherman and Nina Parry have three children, Sherman Burt Jr.,

¹⁰ Volney P. Mooney, *History of Butler County, Kansas* (Lawrence: KS, Standard Publishing Co., 1916), 548-585. Accessible online at: http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/butler/history/1916/33/1/loomis_m_s.html

¹¹ *Augusta (KS) Daily Gazette*, December 5, 1908.

¹² Clarence W. and Patricia N. Dill, *Tombstone Inscriptions of Butler County, Kansas* (Seminole, OK: P & C Research Inc., 1989), p. 33.3.

¹³ *Augusta (KS) Daily Gazette*, March 13, 1922.

¹⁴ Grace was a Daughter of the American Revolution as is her granddaughter Gail Elaine Parry Coggins.

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Roderick, and Gail, who all lived in the home until they left to further their education and start families of their own. Sherman and Nina have lived in the home since 1968.

The home has been the location of small parties and family celebrations over the years. Grace and Ward G. sponsored society events in their home. The most remembered are the formal dinner parties hosting schoolteachers who worked in the Augusta school system. Later, the children of Sherman and Nina threw large surprise parties for their parents' 25th, 30th, 40th and 45th wedding anniversaries in the home. Nina and Sherman hosted a large wedding reception for their oldest son at the home. Nina Parry also has opened her home for holiday tours. It was one of five homes on the second Beta Sigma's Holiday Tour for charity in 1980.¹⁵

The Loomis-Parry residence has been featured in local publications recognizing historic homes. Shortly after its construction, the house was featured in *The Nineteen – Nineteen Augustonian*, which is the yearbook published by the senior class of Augusta High School. In 2005, the Loomis-Parry Residence was one of twelve houses to appear in the "Collection of Augusta Historical Homes" calendar, which was a fundraiser for the Augusta Historical Society.

Architectural Significance

Unfortunately, no references to an architect or the builder have been found in local histories, newspapers, or family documents. Nevertheless, the house's architecture is exceptional and features an interesting and distinct combination of several popular early twentieth century styles including Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Classical Revival.

Craftsman

The term "Craftsman" comes from the title of a popular magazine published by the famous furniture designer, Gustav Stickley, between 1901 and 1916. Other magazines, pattern books, and mail order catalogues began to publish plans for houses with Craftsman-like details. Soon the word "Craftsman" came to mean any house that expressed Arts and Crafts ideals, most especially the simple, economical, and extremely popular Bungalow. Residences with Craftsman characteristics generally include wide overhanging eaves, exposed roof rafters or decorative false rafter ends, a full-width or half-width front porch with a roof that is supported by tapered square columns that usually extend to the ground, and windows with multiple panes with a narrow rectangular pattern.¹⁶

The Loomis-Parry House features a Craftsman bungalow form with wide overhanging eaves, a low-pitched roofline, and a broad entry porch with a porte-cochere. Its buff-colored brick is typical of the Craftsman style, which generally employs earth tones. The windows are double-hung, wood sashes and feature multi-light upper sashes with vertical muntins. There are Craftsman-style stained glass windows

¹⁵ *Augusta (KS) Daily Gazette*, December 5, 1980.

¹⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2001), 454.

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at the front door, in the study, and at the stairway landing. Interior Craftsman features include a beamed ceiling, dark wood wainscoting in the dining room, simple straight-line wood trim, built-in cabinets, shelves, and seats.

Tudor Revival

In the United States, Tudor styling takes on a variety of forms ranging from elaborate mansions to modest suburban homes with mock masonry veneers. The style became widely popular in the 1920s and 1930s, and modified versions became fashionable in the 1970s and 1980s.¹⁷

The Loomis-Parry Residence is mainly Craftsman in form and style, but Tudor Revival elements are evident primarily on the exterior. All of the home's gables have decorative half-timbering and stucco – a common Tudor Revival feature.

Classical Revival

The Classical Revival style grew in popularity after being prominently featured at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. The event "inspired countless public and commercial buildings in the following decades."¹⁸ The style gained favor in domestic architecture, but was never as popular as its contemporary Colonial Revival style.

Nearly all Classical Revival stylistic references are located on the interior of Loomis-Parry Residence. All the wood trim and wainscoting include applied metal swags and garlands. These patterns are carried through to the highly decorative and classically inspired plaster ceiling in the living room.

Summary

The Loomis-Parry Residence (1917) features a unique blend of popular early twentieth century styles – both on the interior and exterior. It also represents a period in Augusta's history of wealth and prosperity related to the oil and gas boom. It is nominated to the National Register under Criterion C for its local architectural significance.

¹⁷ McAlester, 358.

¹⁸ McAlester, 346.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Loomis – Parry Residence is located on Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Block D in Herman and McKittrick's Addition of Augusta, Butler County, Kansas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the house, the garage and the surrounding land that is currently associated with the parcel.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Property Name: Loomis – Parry Residence
Location: 1003 State Street
Photographer: Burt Parry
Date: June 22, 2008

- Photo 1: South view of garage, facing north
- Photo 2: Living room tiled fireplace, facing northwest
- Photo 3: South elevation, facing north
- Photo 4: West (rear) elevation, second story, facing northeast
- Photo 5: North elevation, facing south
- Photo 6: East (front) elevation, facing northwest
- Photo 7: North elevation, facing southwest
- Photo 8: Entry (front) door, facing west
- Photo 9: Detail (front) of main entry, facing west
- Photo 10: Main (front) entry, facing west
- Photo 11: dining room, facing south
- Photo 12: Back hall to stairway, facing west
- Photo 13: Downstairs bathroom, facing north
- Photo 14: Dining room mural, facing east
- Photo 15: Living room looking towards study doors, facing north
- Photo 16: Northeast corner of living room, facing northeast

omais - Parvy Residence
Wasta, Butler Co, KS

4: 678250E
4172 290 N

KINGMAN 62 MI.
WICHITA (COURTHOUSE) 19 MI.

